(c) whether the Union Government propose to issue any guidelines to States regarding ensuring safety and hygiene of food served by small hotels on streets in urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) The book titled "Health Law - International and Regional Perspectives", has been persued which interalia covers the nature and scope of various types of health legislation covering areas like Food Safety, HIV/AIDS, counterfeit drugs, pharmacy manpower, drug and alcohol dependence etc. The topics covered are of current interest.

(c) and (d) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 already stipulate conditions for ensuring safety and hygiene of food served by eating establishments including small hotels on streets in both urban and rural areas. Some of the salient features of such conditions are :

(i) Premises of eating establishments have to be free from sanitary defects.

(ii) No person shall manufacture, store or expose for sale or permit the sale of any article of food in any premises not effectively separated from any privy, urinal, sullage, drain or place of storage of foul and waste matter.

(iii) Food/eating establishments shall not employ any person who is suffering from infections, contagious or loath-some disease.

(iv) All vessels used for the storage or manufacture of the articles intended for sale shall have proper cover to avoid contamination.

The Food Health Authorities of States/UTs have been advised to strictly implement the above cited conditions for ensuring safety and hygiene of food.

Family Welfare and Vaccination Programmes

*319. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Family Welfare and vaccination Programmes are being carried out efficiently and smoothly in all the States in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of such States where the aforesaid programmes are not being implemented properly; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to run these programmes smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) to (c) The Family Welfare Programme being a centrally sponsored one, is voluntary and its accepetance level depends on factors like effectiveness of State Government set up and of NGOs in the area, Socio-Economic conditions, literacy and status of women in the Community. The performance is comparatively weak in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and in North-Eastern States.

(d) Keeping in view the wide awareness already created, the effort now is to improve the quality of services for the people. Various programmes have been integrated into one integrated programme designated "Reproductive and Child Health". The system of setting contraceptive targets from the top has been replaced by decentralised planning of services at the level of the Primary Health Centre. In the IXth Plan, the States, districts which are lagging behind are proposed to be given greater attention.

Blood Banks

*320. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken fresh initiatives for streamlining the operations of blood banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Experts Committee have reviewed the functioning of Blood Banks both private and Government in the country in various States;

(d) the number of such blood banks in operation in the States and their yearly collection of blood vis-a-vis actual requirement, State-wise; and

(e) the details of reforms carried out recently/under consideration for scientific and effective operation of blood banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement-I is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statement-II indicating the number of blood banks in operation in the States/UTs and their yearly collection of blood is laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

The actual requirement is not yet known; however, World Health Organisation recommends requirement of 7 units of blood per hospital bed per annum.

(e) A Statement-I laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement-I

1. The National Blood Transfusion Council has been set up and registered as a 'Society' under the Societies Registration Act on 23rd May, 1996.

2. State Blood Transfusion Councils have been set up in all States/UTs except UT of Lakshadweep.

3. The programmes and activities of the National and the State Councils cover the entire range of services related to the operation and management of blood banks including the launching of effective motivation campaigns launching programmes of blood donation, undertaking training programmes for training of technical personnel and promotion of post-graduate education in Immunohaematology and Transfusion Medicine.

4. Action has been initiated to ensure the licensing of all blood banks in the Country by 17th May, 1997-dead-line given by the supreme Court in this regard.

5. Action has been imitiated to 'Revise the existing Drugs and Cosmetics Rule to ensure proper regulation of collection, processing, storage, distribution and transportation of blood and the operation of the blood banks.

6. All State Governments/UT Administrations have been directed to ensure that the system of professional blood donors at present prevalent in the country is phased out by the end of 1997 and steps are taken to generate adequate quantity of blood by promotion of Voluntary Donations.

7. For generating blood through Voluntary Blood Donation Programme, Government of India has taken the following steps:

   (a) A campaign has been launched through mass-media for motivating people for donating blood voluntarily through Television by specially developed TV spots telecast through Doordarshan at suitable intervals during prime time.

   (b) Messages are broadcast on Voluntary Blood Donation through times FM channel in one of their popular music programmes.

   (c) National AIDS Control Organisation with the help of Central Health Education Bureau have developed proto type IEC material for one to one communication on Voluntary Blood Donation Programme in the form of folders, posters and stickers and the same have been given to various States and UTs for use and reproduction in local languages.

   (d) National Council for Science and Technology Communication (Department of Science and Technology; Government of India) have initiated a pilot project for generating Voluntary Blood Donation in 50 selected cities, with a view to fill the gap between demand and availability of blood through voluntary donations. The specific objectives of the project being :

      (i) To address existing myths, misinformation and inhibitions regarding blood donation from the minds of people through awareness campaigns.

      (ii) To train communications to motivate healthy people to become voluntary donors;

      (iii) To develop computerised system for networking, information about voluntary blood donors and operating blood banks.

   The present status of the implementation of the Scheme : Department of Science and Technology have initiated studies in 10 cities for determining the status of blood collection etc., with the assistance of certain selected NGOs. The assessment of the software available for motivating the voluntary blood donors has been completed and proposals for developing new software have been taken up. Apart from this training modules for motivators are also being developed. Proposals for computerised system for blood banks and networking have also been received from various organisations and are being examined. Further pilot training programmes and motivation camps are proposed to be organised during 1997-98.

   Some of the objectives included in this programme are pertaining to development of software (film, slides, posters etc) for propagation of voluntary blood donation, training of communicators and creating database for networking of information etc.

   (e) Every year, 1st of October is celebrated as the National Voluntary Blood Donation Day. Special campaigns to educate the masses for need for voluntary donation of blood are undertaken through mass media and special camps for blood collection are organised. Messages from the President of Indian, the Prime Minister and Minister for Health and Family Welfare with appeals for Voluntary Blood Donation are telecast and broad-cast. These messages are also published in newspapers.